



# Article Alert

JUNE 2012

INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER, PUBLIC AFFAIRS SECTION, U.S. EMBASSY JAKARTA

## U.S. Embassy Jakarta Mission Statement

Based on mutual respect and shared values, the U.S.

Mission works with Indonesia to strengthen democracy, sustain the environment, promote prosperity, enhance understanding and ensure security for our people, our nations, and our region.

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## 50 States in 50 Days: America the Unexpected



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Know Before You Go - [cbp.gov](http://cbp.gov) - Tips for international travelers from U.S. Customs and Border Protection.



# U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HIGHLIGHTS

## PEMILU AMERIKA: KAMPANYE DAN MEDIA

### Sumber Berita di Pemilu Amerika

Masyarakat Amerika mendapatkan berita mengenai kampanye PEMILU dari berbagai program siaran berita, program komedi televisi, laman-laman (websites) dan banyak lagi selain dari media cetak harian di kota tempat mereka berada.

"Anda masih membaca harian pagi Anda," ujar Larry Parnell, dosen dari Universitas George Washington di kota Washington, "tetapi anda melakukan itu untuk mendapatkan analisa yang mendalam, bukan untuk mendapatkan berita terbaru. Untuk berita terbaru, anda sudah mendapatkannya lewat ponsel Anda." Apa yang dikatakan Parnell mungkin sedikit berlebihan (satu penelitian menyebutkan bahwa 27 persen warga Amerika mendapatkan berita dari ponselnya atau dari perangkat bergerak lainnya). Tetapi inti dari perkataan Parnell adalah perubahan pada media komunikasi dan peranan yang dimainkan media itu dalam kancah politik.

### Kebebasan Pers

Para pendiri negara Amerika meletakkan kebebasan pers sebagai hak dasar ketika mereka menyusun Amandemen Pertama terhadap Konstitusi Amerika Serikat. Thomas Jefferson mengatakan dengan kata-katanya yang terkenal "Jika diserahkan kepada saya pilihan untuk menentukan apakah kita sebaiknya memiliki pemerintah tanpa pers, atau pers tanpa pemerintah, maka saya tidak akan ragu-ragu sedikit-pun untuk memilih yang kedua"

Dalam kondisi terbaiknya, pada dekade belakangan ini media berita telah merepresentasikan kepentingan publik dalam sistem politik, memberikan informasi ke warga negara tentang pemerintah dan politik dan mengekspos tindakan-tindakan yang tidak benar. Tetapi Amerika pada masa-masa awal berdirinya, surat kabar sering kali sangat terbuka, atau bahkan secara membabi buta, berpihak kepada salah satu partai tertentu. Selama abad ke 19 idealisme sistem pemberitaan yang obyektif dan berimbang secara perlahan mulai mendominasi. Beberapa surat kabar menulis ulang pidato kampanye yang berlangsung selama ber jam-jam dari kandidat Presiden seperti Abraham Lincoln dan orang-orang sangat berminat untuk membacanya

### Radio dan Televisi

Lahirnya radio siaran berita pada dekade 1920an memberikan siaran yang lebih cepat terhadap berita politik kepada pemirsa. Hadirnya televisi setelah Perang Dunia II menyebabkan rakyat Amerika dapat menonton perkembangan

politik langsung dari nyamannya ruang keluarga mereka.

Pada tahun 1952, konvensi nasional yang berlangsung sekali dalam empat tahun, dimana Partai Demokrat dan Partai Republik memilih calon presiden mereka masing-masing, disiarkan secara langsung ke seantero Amerika oleh sejumlah jaringan televisi besar. Setelah beberapa dekade kemudian, media-cetak dan media siar yang telah mapan menugaskan beberapa reporter dan juru kamera terbaik mereka untuk meliput kandidat-kandidat presiden terkuat selama lebih dari setahun periode kampanye. Para politisi memanfaatkan media, dan hampir setiap event kampanye dipilih untuk mendapatkan peliputan media yang maksimum. Masyarakat dihadapkan pada ledakan sumber berita : jaringan berita nasional 24 jam, siaran berita lokal, siaran bincang (talk show) pada televisi dan radio, laman-laman (website) berita dan blog jurnalis independen

### Cakupan Berita Via Internet

Laman-laman berita yang hanya terdapat di internet, seperti Huffington Post, Daily Beast dan Politico, menarik jutaan pembaca dengan sistem pelaporan mereka yang orisinil. Huffington Post mempunyai kerangka siaran yang berjudul Off the Bus yang berisi liputan-liputan yang diberikan oleh jurnalis independen, berisi tentang berita-berita lokal mengenai Pemilu 2012.

Merujuk kembali kepada cara berita menyampaikan dirinya pada awal berdirinya republik ini, beberapa jurnalis sekarang ini tidak berpura-pura menampilkan pelaporan yang obyektif. Organisasi-organisasi berita dan laman-laman berita secara terbuka mencondongkan cakupan berita mereka ke arah sudut pandang konservatif, seperti Fox News, atau ke arah yang lebih liberal, seperti MSNBC, dan dengan bertindak seperti itu mereka memenangkan pangsa pemirsa sendiri, mereka menerapkan strategi berbeda dari kompetisi tradisional. Untuk menambahkan pembahasan mendalam dan analisa, beberapa perusahaan surat kabar besar menambahkan blog, seperti The Caucus di New York Times dan The Fix di Washington Post. Tapi mantan reporter surat kabar Jodi Enda, yang menulis untuk American Journalism Review, mengatakan bahwa rekana sesame reporternya tersiksa dengan keharusan mengumpulkan informasi keping demi keping informasi secepat dan sesering mungkin.

## U.S. Elections

Media and Campaigns



"Mereka sangat menyesalkan waktu yang terbuang", kata Enda, "untuk mengungkap permata yang betul-betul memberitahu kepada kita sesuatu yang instruktif, sesuatu yang penting secara mendasar, tentang siapa pria dan wanita yang akan menjadi presiden"

Sejumlah pemilih, terutama yang berusia muda, sekarang ini mendapatkan pandangan politiknya dari program televisi harian seperti The Daily Show dengan Jon Stewart dan The Colbert Report dengan Stephen Colbert. Sementara yang lainnya mempelajari kandidat presiden melalui pembawa acara lelucon-lelucon dari siaran bincang tengah malam seperti Jay Leno dan David Letterman.

### Berita sebagai Hiburan

Jadi, kandidat presiden akan muncul di acara-acara yang ditonton oleh banyak pemilih mereka. Selama kampanye presiden tahun 1992, Bill Clinton menjadi terkenal sejak muncul di program acara tengah malam Arsenio Hall Show sambil memainkan lagu "Heartbreak Hotel" memakai saksofon. Sejak saat itu, politisi sering muncul sebagai tamu di acara-acara siaran bincang, dan agenda ini menjadi agenda yang diperhitungkan dalam rencana kampanye mereka

Teknologi telah merubah sistem dimana berita hanya diberikan oleh beberapa sumber yang terbatas sebelumnya. Howard Fineman, Direktur Editorial di Huffington Post, menulis bahwa reporter-reporter organisasi berita yang besar menjadi sangat terbatas sumber beritanya apabila mereka mengikuti jadwal bis atau pesawat terbang kandidat presiden hanya untuk meliput jadwal kampanye yang samar.

Sumber: Bureau of International Information Program, U.S. Department of State

## GLOBAL ISSUES

### 1. TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT 2012: INDONESIA (U.S. State Department, 2012)

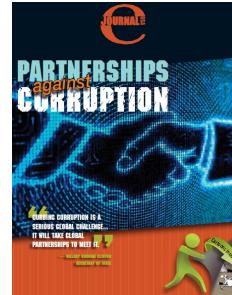
Indonesia is a major source country and, to a much lesser extent, a destination and transit country for women, children, and men who are subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. Each of Indonesia's 33 provinces is a source and destination of trafficking, with the most significant source areas being the provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and Banten. A significant number of Indonesian migrant workers face conditions of forced labor and debt bondage in more developed Asian countries and the Middle East, particularly Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The government reports that there are 4.3 million documented Indonesian migrants working

outside the country and estimates another 1.7 million undocumented workers, including an estimated 2.6 million workers in Malaysia and 1.8 million in the Middle East. During 2011, Saudi Arabia was the leading destination for newly departing migrant workers registered with the Indonesian government, followed closely by Malaysia. Read more at <http://goo.gl/lEnle>

### 2. PARTNERSHIPS AGAINST CORRUPTION (IIP Digital, May 2012)

Corruption is a problem that has beset public and private institutions — and hindered economic and social advancement — since ancient times.

It is now a well established principle that governments cannot fight corruption alone. The private



sector and civil society must be actively engaged in shining a light on graft and stopping corrupt practices. National and local governments have been working with business and civil society to ensure that public procurements

are conducted in a transparent and honest manner. Many governments are also partnering with business and nongovernmental groups to enhance transparency in industries prone to corruption. These initiatives have led to more efficient and effective use of public funds. Read more: <http://goo.gl/bfPJt>

## ECONOMIC & INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

### 3. Rajan, Raghuram. THE THRU LESSONS OF THE RESSESSION: THE WEST CAN'T BORROW AND SPEND ITS WAY TO RECOVERY (Foreign Affairs, May-June 2012).

According to the conventional interpretation of the global economic recession, growth has ground to a halt in the West because demand has collapsed, a casualty of the massive amount of debt accumulated before the crisis. Households and countries are not spending because they can't borrow the funds to do so, and the best way to revive growth, the argument goes, is to find ways to get the money flowing again. Governments that still can should run up even larger deficits, and central banks should push interest rates even lower to encourage thrifty households to buy rather than save. Leaders should worry

about the accumulated debt later, once their economies have picked up again. Full text is available thru IRC databases.

### 4. Indyk, Martin S.; Lieberthal, Kenneth G. and O'Hanlon, Michael E. SCORING OBAMA'S FOREIGN POLICY: A PROGRESSIVE PRAGMATIST TRIES TO BEND HISTORY (Foreign Affairs, May-June 2012)

As November's U.S. presidential election approaches, foreign policy and national security issues are rising in importance. President Barack Obama is running on a platform of ending the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan while demonstrating toughness against al Qaeda. His Republican opponents charge him with presiding over the United States' decline and demonstrating fecklessness on Iran. The true story is somewhat

more complicated than either side admits. Full text is available thru IRC databases.

### 5. Glasser, Susan B. HEAD OF STATE (Foreign Policy, July/August 2012)

Diplomacy is not always a great fit for such people. Grand sweeping deals that change the world with the stroke of a fountain pen are in short supply these days. It has been 40 years since Henry Kissinger secretly flew into Beijing to open talks with the Chinese, and besides, as Clinton herself noted recently, can you imagine Kissinger today getting away with covertly leaving Pakistan for China and simply disappearing from the public radar for two days? It's just not possible in the age of Twitter. Available online at <http://goo.gl/RuUGt>

## U.S. EDUCATION, SOCIETY & VALUES

### 6. Galston, Colbe. COMMUNITY REFERENCE: MAKING LIBRARIES INDISPENSABLE IN A NEW WAY (American Libraries, June 13, 2012)

Libraries are constantly evolving to adapt to the needs and desires of our users. Most of these changes have occurred inside our buildings, from obtaining cutting-edge technology to providing self-service and redesigned spaces. While these changes have been vital, they have failed to increase our presence in the community. How can we truly demonstrate our value to our communities beyond our physical/virtual space, programming, outreach, and materials? Read more at <http://goo.gl/YKKJD>

### 7. Vargas, Jose Antonio NOT LEGAL NOT LEAVING (TIME, June 25, 2012)

Shortly after Jose Antonio Vargas' story on the issue of the undocumented was published in TIME, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced that it would no longer deport young undocumented residents who qualify for the DREAM act. Those eligible will receive work permits. 'Why haven't you gotten deported?' Full text is available thru IRC databases.

### 8. Greenblatt, Alan THE NEW BLACK SOUTH (Governing, June 2012)

The movement from north to south is only part of the story, however. African-Americans have also been leaving central cities for the suburbs. For

decades, the terms "black" and "urban" were practically synonymous. But that's no longer the case. As more and more African-Americans have joined the professional and middle classes, they have followed the path long taken by whites in similar circumstances, moving out of the central city and into the suburbs in pursuit of better schools, more plentiful jobs and more expansive housing. "One of the stories in the Census was the decline of urbanization among blacks, the movement of blacks to the suburbs," says William Frey, a demographer at the Brookings Institution. "The city of Atlanta actually had a net decline in blacks from 2000 to 2010, even though the metro area led all others in black population gain." Available online at <http://goo.gl/33xtc>

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